given. While his great wealth increased and he was able to provide munificently for his family, he never lost sight of the idea, which has, in fact, been the pet thought of his life, to erect a great institution to supply the want which he had himself experienced.

One of his ideas was that such an institution should not be a mere charity, but that it would do most good as an aid to those who were willing to help themselves. Therefore the cost of maintaining the institution is assured by the munificent gift of the pile of buildings known as "The Astral Apartments" at Green-point, recently described in The Sun. When these apartments are filled the Institute will have an income of about \$25,000 a year. In this respect the plan is something like that of Mr. Cooper for the support of the Cooper Insti-Soor of the building. Besides the rents from



IN THE ART SCHOOL. the Astral apartments the Pratt Institute de-

rives a revenue from small tuition fees which are charged chiefly as an indication of the good faith of the pupils, and are, of course, far below the actual cost of the tuition furnished. The main building is an imposing six-story brick structure facing on Ryerson street, with a floor space of about four acres. This

building stands between De Kalb and Willoughby avenues. Connected with this are extensive buildings for the department of mechanic arts, fronting on Grand avenue. On the Ryerson street side the kind-hearted benefactor has bought a plot 350x200, which extends across

arts, fronting on Grand avenue. On the Hyerson street side the kind-hearted benefactor has bought a plot 350x200, which extends across the block to St. James's place. This plot is intended as a play ground for the young ladies. Then there is another plot for the boys on the Grand avenue side, 250x200 feet.

The main building is 100x50 feet, with an Lon one side 37x50. This is six stories high. The buildings for the mechanic arts measure 247x95 feet, and they vary in height from one to three stories. They are all substantial structures, no money being wasted in mere architectural ornamentation. The buildings are supplied with arc and incandescent lamps, so that the class rooms are brilliantly lighted by night. This is necessary, because much of the tuition and practice of the industrial arts will be at night, so as to give opportunity to pupils who are otherwise engaged by day. The design is to bring technical and industrial education within reach of those who most need it.

The land for the buildings was purchased in 1884. The contracts for construction were given out in the early months of 1885. The building is not yet completed, but enough has been done to give the benefits of it to over 500 pupils, and the attendance is constantly increasing. In the main building is a free circulating library. It contains about 15,000 volumes of choice books. All the pupils of the institute and the tenants of the Astral anartments have access to this library. The selection has been made with especial reference to the needs of the institute. In the reading room are about 150 of the leading American and foreign periodicals and a library of valuable reference books. In mechanical, scientific, and art works the main library is very strong. There is shelf capacity for from 25,000 to 30,000 volumes. The library measures 45x47, and the reading room 80x45 teet. To this the public has had access since last January with the aid of intelligent catalogues. The books chiefly sought have been for general literature, philosophy, religion,



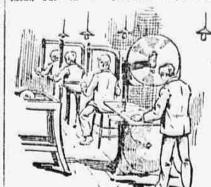
THE SCULPTORS,

made to all the departments of the library, so that it shall contain the standard works of the best authors both ancient and modern.

The second floor is reached by an elevator. Here is a big lecture hall, 50% 5, splendidly lit and admirably ventilated. In the front are the trustees room, general office, and main office. It is designed to give the public access to the lectures so far as it may be consistent with the convenience of those who attend the institute. A great feature of the institute is the school of art and design. Drawing is recognized as the basis of all constructive industries, as well as of pictorial art and designer is incalculable, and every branch of it is provided for in the Pratt Institute. The chief divisions are: Drawing, as applied to industrial construction and the making of objects: drawing, as applied to the representation of the appearance of objects, both natural and artificial: drawing, as applied to ornsmentation. The special divisions to secure these results comerise thorough and systematic training in free hand, mechanical, and architectural drawing, color, clay modelling, design, and wood enrying.

Each course of study is divided into three grades, and ten acceptable studies or drawings are required in each.

In the general course of free-hand drawing the pupil is trained in blocking in from casts the appearance of cylindrical and rectungular objects, groups of objects, studies in light and shade from casts and still life, harmony of color, historic ornament, and principles of ornament and applied design. The next grade includes work in design, blocking in, and shading the head and flaure from casts, drawings of drapery, and studies in color from still life. The next grade embraces advanced work from antique painting and studies from casts direction to advanced classes, and will not be permitted to omit any part of a course of study, and they are required to take full potes. All applicants must give evidence of sucernin amount of ability in the line of work they wish to pursue



THE JIG SAW.

the Jig saw.

learn, in the words of the charter of the Institute, "those use al and ornamental arts that have reference to matters of household economy and home management, the presaration of clothing, useful and ornamental, or economic and wholesome desire to sopport themselves by those branches of industry."

And here are the tools with which to do all this. There are big kitchens and things to cook, and there is a lunch room where the things cooked are sold at moderate prices to the pupils of the Institute or others. The cooking school was opened last January with a class of twenty, and other classes have been constantly added with marked success. A course constantly added with marked success. A course constant of twelve lessons. One lesson of two hours' duration is given every week. The evening classes are open to self-supporting women, but the day classes are open to all, and the result has been that the institute has already been almost tested to its fullest capacity.

There are three courses of twelve lessons

already been almost tested to its fullest capacity.

There are three courses of twelve lessons each in cooking, and they advance regularly from the simplest to the most claip rate dishes. Every pupil is required to give evidence of her through acquaintance with elementary cooking before advancing to the higher courses. It is a thoroughly practical work. Principles are taught orally, but each pupil applies them practically by working out with her own hands the receipt given to her. Lessons are given in the building and care of the fire. The time-honored plan of female cooking by which proportions are guessed at with skill is disapproved. The pupils are taught how to measure



CULINARY EDUCATION.

ure liquids and solids, to boil eggs by actual time and not by conjecture, to boil all sorts of vegetables, to broil and roast meats, to make soups, pastry, and bread.

Along with the peculiar cooking there are lectures upon the chemical and nutritive properties of materials used and the changes produced by cooking. The finished pupil cannot only cook after thirty-six lessons, but she should have a good understanding of the properties of various food materials: to know what is wholesome as well as appetizing: to sslimate the value of food as to its nutritive properties, and to do the work of cooking intelligently and economically.

The charge for tuition in the day class for cooking is \$3.50 for the first and second courses, and \$5 for the third course. For the evening classes the charges are \$1.50 for the first and second courses and \$2 for the third course. The sewing department class opened last February with twenty-four pupils, and since that time the numbers has constantly increased. A large room on the south side of the third floor is devoted to this class. All kinds of sew-



DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKING.

Ing are taught, from simple overhanding to buttonholes, hemstitching, featherstitching, and instruction in machine sewing. The higher branches of cutting and making plain garments from patterns are taught after pupils have learned hand sewing. Then the high art of draughting garments from measure is taught. In this department the pupils must furnish their own materials. The tuition fees for a course of sewing—twenty-four lessons—are \$4 for day classes and \$2 for evening classes. For dressmaking twelve lessons are required. First the pupil must get a knowledge of hand and machine sewing, as well as experience in making simple garments from patterns. Afterward the pupil learns to cut and make dresses from patterns, and finally to draught the patterns from measure. The charges for tuition are, for elementary day classes, \$5: evening classes \$3. For advanced day classes the lees are \$10; evening classes \$7. Pupils furnish their own materials.

Classes in millinery have been instructed here since last April. The course comprises twelve lessons, including instruction in covering, facing, and trimming hats and bonnest. The cost of the twelve lessons is \$4 for day classes and \$2 for evening classes.

The institute also makes provision for classes in art embroidery. The course cousists of twelve lessons. A knowledge of hand sewing is required for entrance, and pupils are advised to complete an elementary course in drawing and color as indissensable to good work in embroidery. The fees are \$4 for the day class and \$2 for the evening class.

In hygiene and home nursing there is a course of twelve lessons. The number of publis is limited to fifteen in each class. There are lectures and practical demonstrations on the outlines of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene: immediate aid in emergencies: treatment of wounds, broken bones, sunstroke, poisoning.



THE MACHINE SHOP. the machine shows the common administration of food and medicine to the sick. This course is intended to qualify pupils to act promptly when necessary before the arrisal of a physician, and to aid the physician when he does come. The tuition coats 14 for the day class and 52 for the evening class.

There is a course of twenty lessons in vocal music, for the study of sight reading, voice and car training, part singing, and musical



AT THE PORGE.

of enpola will be taught with the principles of iron melting. The tuition see costs \$10 per term. The metal working department at the north end of the first floor has a room \$7x37 feet. There is bench room for forty-eight vises, engine and drilling laibes for iron work, and other machinery. The course of instruction comprises the use of the drill, planer, milling machines; the theory of cutting tools; the use of the chinging chisel, she scraper, hand dies, tars and reemer; engine, lathe, serw cutting, boring, and machine fitting. The tuition costs \$10 for a term of three months.

The main room of the weed working department at the north end of the second floor is \$2x37 feet. Here are 150 feet of wail benches and 36 single benches supplied with the most approved tools. There are wood turning lathes, a large pattern makers lathe, buzz planer, surfacer, and other machinery. Thirty-six boys began to work here hast March, and the institute has already on exhibition some work in this department that would be a credit to older hands. The course in carpentry will cover three months. Instruction is given in the care and use of carpenter's tools, laying out of work proportion of joints, method of making dovetails applied to cabinet making, joinery, and house building. The secons term takes up the speed lathe, plain and ornamenta turning, and the making of patterns and core boxes, and the use of the hand saw and jig saw. The charge for tuition here is \$7.50 for a term of three months.

In this department there is a three years' course for boys, which includes freehand and mechanical drawing and shop practice at the same time that the pupil is acquiring a thorough English education. The applicants for this course are required to pass an examina-



tion in arithmetic, geography, United States history, grammar, and composition. A similar course to this for girls will also be taught. For the department of the building trades there is a building 103x95 feet and about 30 feet high. Work was begun here with pupils in bricklaying, modelling, stone carving, and plumbing last February, and siready some wonderful results have been accomplished. In stone carving the pupils are required to sketch designs and model them in clay before cutting them in stone. Then they are drilled in difdesigns and mouse them they are drilled in dut-them in stone. Then they are drilled in du-ferent styles of ornament and architecture. The pupils are encouraged to make original and artistic designs, for the work of this de-partment borders closely on that of the sculp-tor. The tuition costs but \$7.50 for three

partment borders closely on that of the sculptor. The tuition costs but \$7.50 for three months.

In the plumbing section there are completely equipped benches for flity-four pupils. They are taught to make lead seams, wiped joints, sand bends, working sheet lead, erection of sewer pipes, the sanitary aspects of plumbing, and the scientific principles of drainage, sewerage, and ventilation, and the ability to apply those principles. There is already on exhibition some nice work done in this department, and whoever learns plumbing here will learn it thoroughly. The tuition costs \$10 for a term of three months. Applicants for admission must be at least 17 years old.

The course in plastering comprises instruction in scratch coating, brown coating, hard finishing, running arches, cornices, &c. The charge is \$7.50 for a term of three months. There is a course of six months in modelling, casting, and carving, in which the tuition costs \$5 for a term of three months.

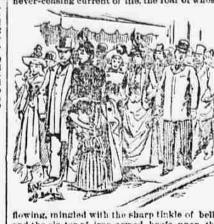


MOULDING.

A class in shorthand was begun last February with thirty-five pupils, and it has been continued since. Experience has shown that it is necessary to require pupils in this branch to pass an examination in spelling and English grammar.

The Technical Museum of the institute is a novel and interesting feature. The general idea is to exhibit excellent specimens of handicratt in justax possition with the materials from which they were made, and to show the processes through which each article must necessarily pass on its way from the crude material to the finished product. There are specimens of beauty, and, besides that, they are of utility in training the eys to distinguish the principles of form, design, color, and ornamentation.

Mr. Pratt began to make this collection last year. It is most complete in the department of ceramics. Side by side with specimens of the raw materials there are samples of earthean and analysis of the world, ancient and modern. The collection of glass is marvellous and discloses all known methods of ornamentation. It is shown how glass may be blown, cut, engraved, etched, and enamelled in every conceivable form of grace and beauty. There are specimens of the process of manufacture specimens of the more of world, ancient and modern. The collection of glass is marvellous and miscloses all known methods of ornamentation. It is shown how glass may be blown, cut, engraved, etched, and enamelled in every conceivable form of grace and beauty. There are specimens of the process of manufacture specimens of the world, and a series of 800 specimens of the world, and a series of 800 specimens of the world, and a series of 800 specimens of the wo



and the cla ter of iron-armed hoofs upon the pavement, awakens the echoes through all the night watches, and whose mighty tide rising higher and higher with the morning sun, fed by all the tributaries of crowded avenues and streets, reaches its fulness in the afternoon, when it sweeps on in gleaming splendor, and eddies back in dazzling radiance. It is Broadway. With a flaunting of feathers, a glinting of jewels, a swishing of silk, a flashing of embroidered housings, a flutter of rags, a tossing of tresses, a bewilderment of color, softening from tint to tint, deepening from tone to tone, sparkling and flashing like a million shattered rainbows, sweeping down in mighty pageant, and whirting back in conscious precision. Midway in the stream from Thirty-fourth street to



broken phalanx, move the thousands of people in steady measured pace, and four abreast in unbroken serried ranks they march in reverse lines to the beat of their own pulses.

found every element which goes to make up the sum of existence, every motive in the power which turns the ponderous machinery of civilization. Sweet-faced Sisters of Charity in pairs hurry along beside the premiere danseuse of some concert hall with her rouged cheeks and bleached tresses; long-haired Bohemian artists with dreamy eyes keep pace with loud-voiced politicians; little children trip along with ilashing eyes and dancing curls and with bundles of books under their arms; old men hobble on with outstretched, trembling hands; the widow's flowing veil flutters against the bride's gloss of satin and glimmer of pearls; saintly clergymen, as sieck and sanctimonious as tably cats, walk abreast of prize sluggers and confidence men; a fair-haired Murry Hill belle in her new Worth dress, heavy with gold traceries, brushes against a pretty coryphee in a tawdry initation of her gorgeousness; busy newsboys dart in and out among the throng as quick and impish as Tam o'Shanter's gobins; a big policeman strides solemly through the crowd leading a tiny, dirty-faced baby in knickerbockers; a messenger boy stops in the angle of a building with a yellow-covered story of "Bloody Jack" sticking out of his pocket, to pitch a penny with a smutty-faced bootblack, wins, and roes two blocks out of his way trying to think what kind of a cigarette ho will buy; a dark-eyed society queen in diamonds and sealekin gildes down the tide, brushing with her glossy shoulder the shivering beggar with a few lead pencies in his outstretched hand; the large-eyed, languid poet and the brisk man of business, the out-of-lown bride blushing and smiling into her husband's face and getting in every one's way, and the city matron leading her poodle, while her nurse leads her baby; the howing swell with his clegant russet gloves and brocaded tie, leading a pink-eved buildog with cropped ears and no tail, and the country loaler with hands in pockets and the scent of the pines in his hair; the novellst studying faces for a new book, the housewife spelling out reduced barrain signs, the girl just out and in love with herself and every one else, and as cheeks and bleached tresses; long-haired Bohemian artists with dreamy eyes keep pace



glad-hearted as a linnet, with twenty bangles on her wrist and a foliet that is all fizz and sparkle like champagne, and the girl whose nlath season is past and still "he cometh not," and who is as forlorn as a run-over slipper, all out at the side, who is as stylish as a fashion book and thinks it is better form to be correct than pretty: the man with the bunion cure advertised on his oil-cloth coat, and the woman who wears two petticoats, one on each leg; the grave-eyed girl with smooth hair and a white ribbon on her bosom, and the maughty young matron with a sparkle of champagne in her eyes and a bowlidering smile on her lins—all go hurrying, sweeping along in endless succession; beggars and belies, saints and shinors, mingling in the scintillating stream of brilliancy and color.

Up at the long crossing at Twenty-third street the sparking river breaks into a thousand bright eddies and whirlpools, and the tail blue-coaled policemen escorts the ladies in little gleaming groups over the dangerous reess and rocks. Timerous women cling appealingly to his arm and trail their flounces in the

A SCHOOL TO BE PROUD OF A SCHO



a message from the eyes of the actor whose impassioned giance made her drop ber lorgnette the night belore, and smile- at the young and rich dude to whom she wishes to marry her daughter. Some women go to display their new clothes, and others to get iden- about fixing over their old shoes; pretty girls go to be seen and young admirers go to see them, and seensible country people, instead of rushing from the Obelisk to the Bartholdi statue, serambling to the tower of the Equitable building, and walking over the Brooklyn, bridge, stand still on a street corner and see New York go by in all its gorgeousness. One person out of every hundred astonishes them with some characteristic that is peculiar to the city and unknown in the country.

Fierce and bitter warfare wages in the Broodway world of inshion this season between those old enemies, the English and the French, and with simulated truce concenting enmity of soul their warriors meet again upon this glittering Field of Cloth of Gold. The tailor made girl walks arm in arm with the citoyene militaire in bitterness of suffit, and the homespun matron smiles softly into the eyes of her broended slster with hatred in her heart, and each bides her time. As the little chill propheces of winter sharpen the air into crispines, through the warmth of Indian summer, strange contrasts are seen. What do we see? Long, fluffy boas whip against lace be diees and soft sliks swish upon fur borders in strange propinguity, while curling plumes wave beside nodding flowers in gracious and close proximity.

Young girls with flowing hir skip by, outtoned into quaint frock coats reaching to their ankles in the back and turned away in front in broad revers over some gleaming network of gold braidings, with heavy broad-brimmed black hais, bending and drooping in nieturesque little walks in front. finished with immers sleeves, and falling to the tiny teet, all surmounted by a close Puritan bonnet, severe and simple, or broad-brimmed ais, the foundation of the broad and prich each of the broa



of-mutton sleeves fitting closely to the elbow and wrinkling theace to the shoulder. The coat opens from the throat down over rich dresses of simply draped slik or cloth, finished at the foot with a hand of fur or a loved splendor of gorgeous embroidery, or both, with a metalite sparkling girdle or the curiously folded Impire belt covering the waist from the datts down with peculiar graceful wrinkles. This Emilier gown is all straight lines and supperbishing simply as a gueen, and realizes all its splendid potentiality with charming unconsciousness.

The New York woman is the masterpiece of the century whether she squares her shoulders into an English walking jacket or melts into all the sineous curves of a Directoire dinner dress, and the artistic manner in which she floats over the crowded pavement, looking neither right nor left, yet never colliding with any of the awkward obstacles with which Brondway is at present crowded, and with none of the hurrying podestrians which she encounters, and set never falling to see the face of a friend in the crowd, to smile an answer to every salutation, observe every new bonnet, and to notice every quirk of dress or drapery; and the way in which she flutters over the crossings, in and out under the horses' heads, with the pretty, indescribable quick touch to her skirts that lifts them just above the lace frills of hor petitions and the curve of her ankies, clearing the mud and revealing only so much as she designs to have seen. She never hurries, or stands on the corner waiting for carriages to pass, or dashes out under the horses' feet to be shouled at by a driver or rescued by a policeman. Oh, no, with a nicety of a calculation rivalling that of the great scales in the United States Mint which chronicle the weight of a hair she estimates just when and where every horse will strike the crossing an it walks in and out among them as fearlessly and gracefully as unnor the people on the powenment. She seems to determine by wise intuition just where the street car she has sig

a hat has a rim covered with tiny little feathers alternately brown and gold and is tilted in a most bewitching way over the tinted face; beside her marches steadily a serious giri, moulded into a tailor dress of fawn color, fitting as it she had been poured into it and could never be gotten out of it without ripping a seam, for no trace of button or hooks can be seen; a symphony in fawn color, dress, jacket, gaiters, and twisted cloth turban, and a fawn-co-ored



dog under one arm, held in place by a fawn-gloved hand. dog under one arm, neight in piace by a lawngloved hand.

A big bouneing woman comes booming on in
a shiny satin dress sparking with jet and a
defiant little bonnet, two sizes too small,
perched on the back of her head, giving her
face an undrossed kind of a look that seems
almost himodest. She sails on like a manon-wars-man about two steem in from one
meek little husball was bettern in from one
standard the head was been an end one
standard the head was been an end
to the sail to be the sail the feet are encased in
mitten teather boots with tawn-colored leggines; his baggy, turned-up trousers are gray,
with a plaid of brown; his clegant little overcoat looks like a smeking jacket, is
brown in color, and the reams on each side
the back, not the back seam, ripped a little
and finished in dainy little daps, and his cane
is as heavy as a policeman's club. He peers
through an oyegmass to button his glove, while
an exceedingly diminuritie doc, which he leads
by a very long cord, being of an inquistive
turn of mind, is exploring the gutter on the
other side the wask. On concess the big woman
in jet looking at the red ced goods in the windows trips over the struc, tosses the deg into
the air about six feet, rights herself up, and
ealls on, scooling the subband little husband
for not seeing. He hoarid beast, and the
young man readjusts his overlass ann slittle.

To disk scooling the subband little husband
for not seeing the hoarid beast, and the
young man readjusts his overlass and slittle.

To disk scolone seed the child in a full skirted
old pink slik coat and white muslin bannet
to dult green. A little child in a full skirted
old pink slik coat and white muslin bannet
to dult green. A little child in a full skirted
old pink slik coat and white muslin bannet
to dult green. A little child in a full skirted
old pink slik coat and white muslin hand
of the hard some seed the hand a

or two in the dress in front of her, and how the collar is cut.

"Then God ought to be ashamed of hisself to make such a looking—"Itush! Two short reeds and a standing collar," musingly.

Three elegant young men, as handsome as only New York men are, come briskly down in short overcoats of varying shades of browe, loose trousers, mahogany gloves, and with heavy silver-headed canes, carried upside down. A girt in a green and black dress, with all the revers required by tashion and a low extra ones for oddity, a big har, with a row of shaded green leathers, softening to sea foam and arkening to black, bordering the drooms rim and waving about her face, appears. Hats off, some one knows her, and the three youths walk past her with uncovered heads, while the blind newsboy who batrols Broadway comes between them, his cane ringing on the bavement, and a colored aristocrat, in very much-checkered trousers and a blazing scarf pin, litts a soft felt hat, around which is twisted a fold of wrinkled crape, to a waitress washing a restaurant window.

Another striking gown of brown silk, with a few big bunches of flowers scattered over it, three or four on the waist, four or five on the skirt; yet another, a dark green coat, opening over a tract of chamois gallon, lined with green and stitched with copper. There are no busiles under these superby gewns, only, far below the waist, one or two reeds give a pretty sweep and swing to the skirts, Yes, the glory of the busile is gone! The busile, when worn, is no longer aggressive and defiant, but subdued, retiring, humble. The new dre-sees are sufficient unto themselves without it; but the old once from ton the strik. Yes, the glory of the busile is to the kirts. Yes, the glory of the busile is gone! The busile, when worn, is no longer aggressive and defiant, but subdued, retiring, humble. The new dre-sees are sufficient unto themselves without it; but the old once from ton the strik. Yes, the glory of the busile were touching.

Young girls in the skirts, Yes, the glory of the bus



and scarlet neaked hats, dance along; elderly ladies with white hair waving solity beneath velvet bonners, and long, rich cloaks, braided all over and bordered with fur, a little child in a brown coat brocaded with gold; a handsome bright-faced boy with a tringe of curis around his nole cap, and a broad white collar and cuffs over his black velvet suit escorts a dark-eyed woman in an old red gown, long and straight, opening over a white wal-stoom in the straight opening over a white wal-stoom in the word of the plant of white cloth, embroidered with old red; a little child in a dull blue slik coat reaching to her ankles, a hate Greenaway hat of blue plush waving with feathers is led by a lady black stoled, leach booded as a fream; a yellow-haired lassic in a creen gown, garnished with good braidings—all these and a thousand more joining in the shimmering, blazing, brilliant kaleidoscopic pageant, superb enough to welcome in a Cassar, which ebbs and flows with all its hidden burden of joy and woe in ever-varying richness and beauty, uptil the sun drifts out of sight and the lights blaze out along the the street as the tired shop girts and working men and ouncessingly forever.

GOSSIP OF THE BALL FIELD.

THE INFANT LEAGUE CLUB PREPARING FOR NEXT SE ISON'S BORK.

Manager Powers of the Jersey City Club Has a Great Scheme for Next Scason— The Make-up of the Louisville Cith. Manager Powers of the Jersey City Chile is now at work on a scheme which, if successe ful will cause a great beom in amateur basa ball in Jersey City next senson. In the great parades during the late election fully 100 base ball clubs turned out in uniform. When the election was over Manager Powers was asked to form some scheme whereby the different clubs could hold their players through the whole season. He at once got the idea of forming a big amateur league. If he is suecessful he will have games played on his grounds before each of the regular Contral League games, so that visitors to the grounds can see the best amateur clubs play as well as the regular championship game of the Jersey City Club for one price. In this way, It is thought, a new attraction will be added to the games of the Jersey City Club The different clubs of the Amateur League will be prevented by rules from interfering with each other's players. It is also intended to play games at Oakland Park while Manager Fowers's club is away from home.

CLEVELAND. Nov. 30.—The Cleveland League team of 1889 is short but two men, both outfielders, and Manager Lottus has his plans laid to secure both, rie says that one will be an oid Leaguer and the other a western young blood. For whom he is now reaching. When all the men are rounded up there are twenty-four on the list, as follows: Pitchers, Bealth, Bakely, Gruber, O'Brien, Knouff, hase, Proseser, and Lottus rather expects to net Getzeln and a Western let-hander. Knouff has already been released, and Rase and Proseser are for sale or exenange. There are live catchers on the club list, They are Snyder, Zimmer, Sutclife, McGuire, and Lonbock, the latter arcent acquisition from the Houston Club of the Texas league and of good-report. All but McGuire will be sigued. The infielders available are Fasts, first base; Stricker and Nicholson, second base; McKean and Albert, short steps, and Tebeau, third base. Nicholson and Albert are not wanted, four outfielders are on the list.—Twitchell, Gilks, Hogsan, and Shelloer, Only Twitchell and Gilks, the fermer for lettifield and the latter for substitute, will be signed. Loftus intends to see the men together either at Mennins, Fenna, or Horself, and Loy, playing a series of exhibition games in Kansan City. St. Louis, Louis, Louis, Louis, and the latter for substitute, and Cine hand. CLEVELAND, Nov. 30,-The Cleveland League

nati, working toward their opening schedule date.

President Von der Ahe has denied that he came to Cleveland to induce the Cleveland Clib to remain in the American Association. His denial is of the same order as the statement made after accusing Umpress Gaffper and Keily of creekedness to the Pittisian chreporters. He tried to prevent the stary of its visit being told by threatening to deny the truth of it, and has done as he threatened in the clow is the bane of the Association, and is being roundly cursed by his association, and is being roundly cursed by his association, and his own statement, as an Association agent, and was correctly reported.

old wink silk coat and white muslin bannet toddes along beside her. At the muddy crossing the strong, supple woman stoops illtite, while the child's dumpted hands are classed about her waist throws one arm around her patterns with the best of the patterns with the best of the best

from are speaking the little season at their old home here. Collins is doing nothing, and says now that he regrets leaving New North, as he could he of secured a good position on a railroad office there this winter. Hub was formerly a clerk. Mays seemis aid he time at the Life Saving Station, and goes in as a substitute for any of the crew who may be offduty. He is a fine rower, and a good man unwhere is a about.

Mr. Zock Phelips and Mr. Davidson will represent Louisville at the meeting of the American Association next week. They lowed for St. Louis next Monday, If Theirs shown try to be President it is certain that he will again be the Association's attorney. There will be no change in the salaries of the players are for next season. Wolf. Hansey, Erowang, and Weaver will get \$1,500; Tomney, fraymond, and Vaughn, \$1,500; Hecker, Esterbrook, and Kerins, \$2,000; Lwing and Cook, \$1,500; Stratton, \$1,200, and Barkiey about \$2,500.

Ceveland has resigned its franchise in the American

Cleveland has resigned its franchise in the American Association. Detroit will not reagn here in the League until all her players have been sold and the carricol-lected. lacted.

The contemplated trip of a combination of develond Club players for san Diego, California, this whiter, has been abandomed, owing to reports that money is scarce and the southern California boom has burner for the contemplation.

and the southern California boom has burst.

It turns out that President Davidson of the Louisville Club offered Jun Lottes the management of the Louisville Club offered Jun Lottes the management of the Louisville team of 1884. The offer was declined Loftus thinks that Jun Hart will manage the team.

The Cleveland Club paid \$10,00 for the Detroit players. This the list of men and prices: Grainer, \$2.50; Beatin, \$2.50; Twitchell, \$1,500; Sutellie, \$1,500; Reatin, \$2.50; Twitchell, \$1,500; Sutellie, \$1,500; Reatin, \$2.50; Inchesion \$1,500; Duck \$100; Planngan, \$1,000; Inchesion and Sheffler.

All but three of the Cleveland Club pitchers unless General trule. Hakely, Reatin, and orther can get the basic orther can get the can get th

Hartford's Infant Oarsmen.

From the Harfpet Courant.

Although a quatic sports in Hartford have fallon into innocuous desuctude the past few years, there are two things about it in which her claims hold good—the championship of the Connecticut Elwer and the youngest and smallest sculier on record. The latter is little Eddie C. Atherton, who was 4 years old last August, and weighs just 40 pounds. The little fellow takes to water as naturally as a duck, and when 3 years old commenced his rowing practice in what is known as a working boat. The boat that he now works, or rather exhibits in, is a regular wooden shell. It feet long and it inches wide, outrigged, with sliding seat, &c. It was built by Phelis Peters of Putner. London, and was used by Hanian when he defeated Trickett in 1983. Of course, a new foot rest is rigged up for him, and this enables him to use the sliding seat. The oars he uses weigh 6 pounds, are of regulation size, and came from Donahue of Pittsburgh, but were slightly remodelled by Henry Andrews of this city. When young Atherton commenced his boating he had to be watched presty closely, for his great desire was to get in the middle of the stream and row where it was most dangerous. He bas fallen out of his new boat five times this year, and ancountered sundry other mishares, but those who have watched and trained him say there is no danger of his falling out now, in the boat he sits in fine form, feathers his oars correctly and pulls a uniform strole, and backs water and handles her in a manner that leaves no doubt of his skill. It is probable that he will give an exhibition next spring at Harlem Hiver, New York, under the auspices of the Metropolitan Rowing Association. From the Hartford Courant.

The Fall of a Natural Arch.

The Fall of a Natural Arch.

From the Santa Crus Surf.

That fine natural arch of rock on the cliff road, this side of the lighthouse, has succumbed at last to stormy weather and the delicate span has fallen, leaving the outer pillar to stand as a monument to its memory. Of the numerous natural arches and bridges worn in the sandstone cliffs along our coast this was the best known, because the most accessible. It had been photographed and sketched by a generation of artists and amateurs. Each year wind and weather worseway a portion of the rock, leaving the arch larger and the seam which connected the butters with the shore more slender. Each autumn it was prophesied that it would fall before spring. It is gone at last, and will no longer be a Mesca for podestriant.